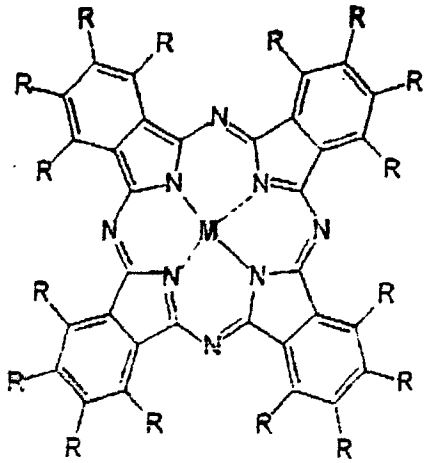
Listing of the Claims:

The following is a complete listing of all the claims in the application, with an indication of the status of each:

1. (Original) The use of a layer (HIL 1) composed of a hydrophobic, linearly or two-dimensionally polycyclic aromatic having from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which have, as radical groups, -H and/or -F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons, as a barrier layer in or as an encapsulation of electrical components constructed with organic layers.

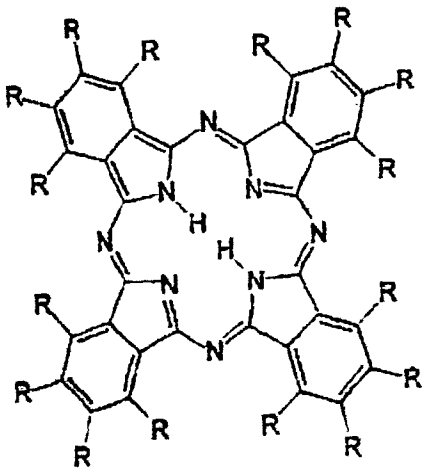
2. (Previously Presented) The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer has been formed from a material selected from the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chrysene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene, triphenylene, coronene, m-naphthodianthracene, pyrene, benzopyrene, ovalene, violanthrene, and derivatives of the aforementioned substances, with radical groups -H and/or -F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

3. (Previously Presented) The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula:



where M [=] is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni[, V = 0, Ti = 0], and each R may be an -H and/or -F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

4. (Previously Presented) The use as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer is formed from a metal-fee phthalocyanine of the formula:



where [M = Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, Ni, V = 0, Ti = 0, and] each R may be an -H and/or -F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

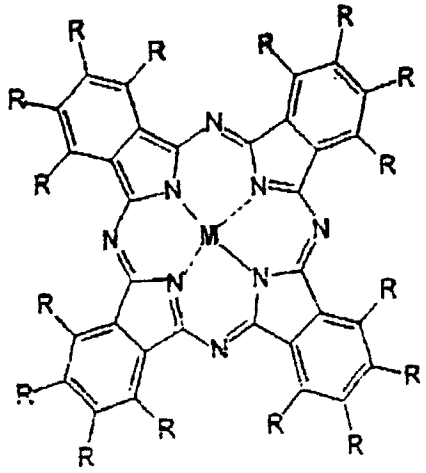
5. (Previously Presented) An organic light-emitting diode having a substrate, a first electrode applied to the substrate, at least one electron-injecting and-transporting zone (EIL), at least one hole-injecting and -transporting zone (HTL, HIL) and a second electrode wherein the hole-injecting and -transporting zone includes a layer composed of polycyclic aromatics having linear or two-dimensional chains and from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which have, as radical groups, -H and/or -F, alkyl groups, aryl groups, and or fluorinated hydrocarbons, said layer being in the form of an encapsulation layer.

6. (Previously Presented) An organic light-emitting diode having a substrate, a cathode applied to the substrate, at least one electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL), at least one hole-injecting and -transporting zone (HTL, HIL), and a light-transparent anode wherein the electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL) is constructed with small molecules, and wherein sais electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL) is adjoined toward the anode ~~(3)~~ by a layer composed of polycyclic aromatics having linear or two-dimensional chains and from 3 to 12

ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which includes, as radical groups[,] -H and/or -F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

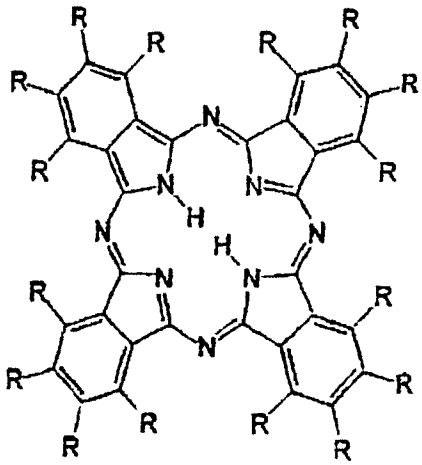
7. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5, in which the material of the layer is formed from substances of the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chyrsene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene, triphenylene, coronene, m-napthodianthracene, m-anthraceneoditetracene, m-tetracenodipentacene, pyrene, benzopyrene, ovalene, violanthrene and derivatives of the aforemention substances with radical groups -H and/or -F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

8. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5, in which the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula



where M [=] is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni, [V = 0, Ti = 0,] and each R may be an -H and/or -F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

9. (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5, in which the layer is formed from a metal-free phthalocyanine of the formula

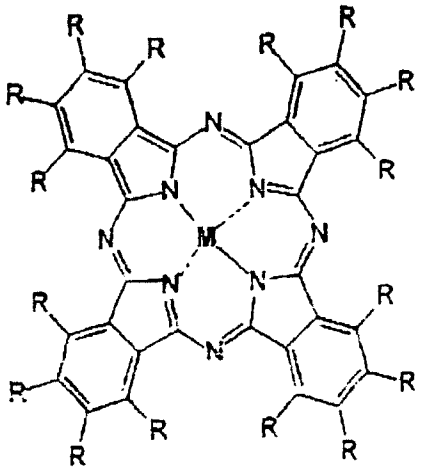


where [M = Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, Ni, V = 0, Ti = 0, and] each R may be an -H and/or -F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

10. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

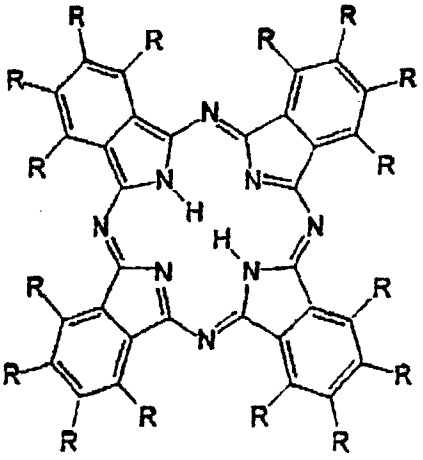
11. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 6 in which the material of the layer is formed from substances of the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chyrsene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene, triphenylene, coronene, m-napthodianthracene, m-anthraceneoditetracene, m-tetracenodipentacene, pyrene, benzopyrene, ovalene, violanthrene and derivatives of the aforemention substances with radical groups -H and/or -F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

12. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 6, in which the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula



where M is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni, and each R may be an -H and/or -F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

13. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 6, in which the layer is formed from a metal-free phthalocyanine of the formula



where each R may be an -H and/or -F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

14. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 7

wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

15. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 8 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

16. (Previously Presented) The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 9 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.